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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with the importance of historical method in library and information science research. The research conducted in this study specifically examined library and information science doctoral dissertations written between 1984-1999. The study of the "Digital Dissertations" database found that only eight to seventeen percent of all library and information science dissertations were written using historical method. This was a slight decline in the number of historical dissertations that have been written prior to 1984. This study also looked closely at a selected sample of 259 historical dissertation citations found in three bibliographic sources in order to find any patterns that were evident. The majority of historical dissertations were written in 1996, which was the peak year of library history, and following 1996, the number of historical dissertations declined rapidly into 1999. It was also discovered that more females than males have written historical dissertations, but there was still a significant number of males who wrote historical dissertations. Texas Woman's University and the University of Pittsburgh are just two of the schools that produced the most historical dissertations. Overall, this study shows that library history is still evident and researched in library and information science programs, but unfortunately, few students choose to write dissertations using historical method. Further research, such as a survey of library students or a closer examination of the "Digital Dissertations" database, may give a clearer answer to the importance of library history research in library and information science. Appendixes include: the "Libraries and Culture" Historical Method Coding Sheet; the American Library Association's Library History Roundtable (LHRT) Citations Historical Method Coding Sheet; Arthur Young Citations Historical Method Coding Sheet; and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Historical Method Data and Results. (Contains 17 references.) (AEF)

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THE SIGNIFICANCE AND USE OF HISTORICAL METHOD IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE DISSERTATIONS, 1984-1999

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library
and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library and Information Science

by

Heather A. Thompson

November 15, 2000

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

"A generation which ignores history has no past and no future."
(Heinlen 1978)

Historical method is an important tool in library and information science research that can help us learn about the past as well as the future of library issues. In the 1960s and 1970s, library students often used historical method for their master's theses and doctoral dissertations. However, the popularity of library history research began to decline in the early 1980s. According to professor Orvin Lee Shifflet, "History is a major research methodology in library and information science as measured by the amount written, but its popularity has dramatically decreased in recent years" (Shifflet 1984, 387). Library professionals have debated over the relevance of historical research to their field for many years, and this debate continues today. Some professionals in library science do not see historical research as significant or necessary to the field. According to Michael H. Harris and Stanley Hannah from the University of Kentucky's College of Library and Information Science:

> The critics appear to be persuaded that historical scholarship is *irrelevant* to the field of library and information science. That is, the discussion is no longer directed at improving the quality of historical scholarship, but instead, at eliminating it once and for all. And thus, we are faced with the quite incredible prospect of a significant number of elite voices in library and information science declaring a virtual "end to (library) history" (Harris and Hannah 1992, 124).

On the other hand, organizations like The American Library Association's Library History Roundtable (LHRT) continue to support and promote the study of history in library and information science education. In a statement on their online site, LHRT "strongly advocates that history and historical methodology be fully incorporated into the curriculum of all programs of library and information science education" (*Statement on History in Education for Library*

and Information Science 1989). Current opinions on the need for historical research in library and information science are clearly divided.

Purpose of the Study

As the debate over the worth of historical research in library and information science continues, one wonders how this has been reflected in the doctoral dissertations of future library professionals. The purpose of this study is to find out if the opinions of library professionals and researchers have affected the status of historical research in library and information science programs. Foremost, it is necessary to find out how much of all library and information science research is completed using historical method to decide if there are any trends evident. For example, what percentage of library and information science doctoral dissertations have been written using historical method? Are historical dissertations prevalent in library and information science research, or has library history research continued to decline? What types of historical papers are written? Are there more graduate students writing about specific special, public, academic, or school library history; or are there more general library history papers being written? Are there more male or female library students using historical method in their dissertations? Which particular library and information science programs are producing the most historical dissertations? This study will attempt to answer all of these questions to determine the status of historical method in library and information science research.

Definition of Terms

Historical method: The organized collection and evaluation of historical primary and secondary sources in order to learn about the past as well as to discover trends that can help explain present and future events. This paper will specifically look at the historical method used in library and information science doctoral dissertations.

Historical research: There are six types of historical research.

(1) Biographical research—related to the history of a specific librarian or famous library advocate.
(2) Histories of institutions and organizations—related to specific local or national libraries.
(3) The investigation of sources and influences related to library history.
(4) Editing and translating historical documents from libraries.
(5) Studying the history of ideas related to libraries, and
(6) The compilation of library history bibliographies (Powell 1999, 167).

This study will look for the six types of historical research in library and information science dissertations using citation analysis to see if there are any trends evident.

Library History: The use of historical method to study the history of individual libraries, famous librarians, library advocates, and/or themes related to the history of issues in libraries.

Dissertations: For this study, a dissertation will be an essay written by a library and information science graduate student that leads to a doctoral degree. There will be a limited sample of dissertations in this study, and only those written in the library and information science field will be studied.

Big History: Research that looks at events in the history of libraries in a larger context. According to Shifflett, it offers a point of focus that could give the history of one library meaning in a larger context and thus rectify the too pervasive failure of library history to go beyond the immediate facts of the local historical record (Shifflett 1984, 396).

Little History: The history of local institutions or geographic regions that is limited in scope and is unrelated to the uses and needs of library history in a larger context. The general library community cannot use this type of antiquarian history to associate it with current library trends and issues (Shifflett 1984).

Library professionals: Any professor, scholar, or librarian that holds an M.L.S. or Ph.D. in Library and Information Science, and has spoken out for or against the use of historical methodology in their field.

Library History Round Table (LHRT): Unit of the American Library Association that encourages research and publication on library history, and promotes awareness and discussion of historical issues in librarianship (American Library Association 1996).

Truncation/Wild Cards: By using a "?" at the end of a word as a wildcard in a database search, one can find variations and plurals of that word. Truncation is also useful if you are unsure of the spelling of a word or name (UMI ProQuest 1999).

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences): A comprehensive, relatively easy to use computer program for statistical analysis, report writing, tabulation, and general-purpose data management (Powell 1997, 200).

Limitations of the Study

This study will be limited to the examination of doctoral dissertations written by library and information science students from universities and colleges in the United States. There may be some dissertations written related to library history that were written by graduate students in other major disciplines, but these will not be covered in the study. It is important that only library history papers written by library students be considered because this study is attempting to find trends in historical method directly related to the field of library and information science.

This study will be completed in two parts. A sample of dissertations on all topics in library and information science will be gathered using *Digital Dissertations* online via OhioLink. This sample will help to determine the percentage of dissertations written using historical method. The sample taken is limited because it may not be the best representation of all library science dissertations written. The second half of the study will make an effort to gather as many historical dissertations as possible to evaluate the importance of historical method in library and information science research. The citations from the biennial articles in *Libraries and Culture* and bibliographic lists from Arthur Young's book and the LHRT will be consulted and included in the study. Unfortunately, it is possible that many historical dissertations written may be left out due to the fact that the resources used to gather the dissertations may not cover or list all papers written using historical method. However, this study will attempt to cover the majority of historical dissertations written in the last fifteen years. In addition, the resources used will only provide bibliographic citations and a few abstracts. This study will look for patterns based purely on the information provided in bibliographic citations.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Several authors and library professionals have written about the importance or the insignificance of library history in library and information science research. Ronald R. Powell argued, "Historical research has much to contribute to librarianship, just as do other predominantly qualitative methods" (Powell 1999, 165). Powell confirmed that historical research could help us understand past events and learn from events that occurred in library history. Library history can also help library professionals learn from the past in order to avoid making the same mistakes. Powell goes on to explain the different types of historical research, the sources to use, and the basic rules behind conducting historical library research. Powell concluded that "there is a continuing need for genuine historical research in librarianship, and the better its presentation, the more impact it is likely to have" (Powell 1999, 177).

The American Library Association's Library History Round Table (LHRT) called attention to the value of history in library and information science education programs. In an article on their website, LHRT maintained that "a knowledge of history and an understanding of historical methodology are indispensable elements in the education of library and information professionals" (*Statement on History in Education for Library and Information Science* 1989). LHRT considers history as essential to library and information science education because current issues in libraries, such as intellectual freedom, fees for service, and the role of minorities and women in the profession can only be understood by studying historical events in library science. LHRT also listed five recommendations for schools of library and information science to follow that proves the value of history to the curriculum. For example, it is suggested that history should be part of all library and information science curriculums—more classes related to library

history should be taught, and professors should discuss the importance of historical methodology in order to encourage students to investigate and study library history (*Statement on History in Education for Library and Information Science* 1989).

Wayne Wiegand, professor of library and information science, discussed the proportion of library history research in the United States (Wiegand 1990). Wiegand wrote, "The literature of library history produced in the United States is growing and improving" (Wiegand 1990, 105). However, Wiegand observed that library students are not required to take courses in library history, and library schools rarely look to hire professors with history as their teaching and research background. According to Wayne Wiegand, "Students have generally not looked upon a critically honed historical perspective of their profession as a necessary component of their formal library education" (Wiegand 1990, 107). Furthermore, he wrote that library history is not popular with members of the professional community, which may explain why library students are not often exposed to historical research in library and information science. Wiegand concluded that library history is significant to the library science field, and that library professionals need to continue to promote library history.

K.C. Harrison also wrote about the importance of library history but also how there are many critics who do not see historical method as a reliable form of research (Harrison 1994). He discussed how library schools no longer seem to be concerned with library history, and how advances in technology have led professors to believe that courses in library history are no longer necessary so they should be dropped. Harrison affirmed that history in general has never been in favor, but people know that we can and must learn from it. Harrison concluded that library history is important and more historical research needs to be done in the field. Harrison

imagined that in the twenty-first century, library history would again play a major role in library schools (Harrison 1994).

Professor R.C. Alston declared that library history as a core course in library and information science education disappeared years ago (Alston 1991). However, he believed that library professionals were too concerned with new library technology, and were ignoring the fact that history is still important to the field. According to Alston, "In all disciplines, including notably medicine, it all started a long time ago, and we ignore that fact at our peril" (Alston 1991, 37). In other words, library history is needed to learn from the past and it can be related to the future. Alston considered library history as significant and necessary in all library education curriculums.

Professor James V. Carmichael, Jr. confirmed that library history is often neglected and looked down upon by library professionals. Carmichael stated that "relatively few graduates of LIS (library and information science) programs seem impressed with the need for library history or with the applicability of that history to present concerns" (Carmichael 1995, 310). Students often do not see a need to use historical method in their research because the professional world also does not find library history as important to the field. Carmichael found this out first hand in his own work. Carmichael writes:

> When I finished my historical dissertation and turned it over to the university publisher at hand, it was apparently so unimportant that it remained in the editor's office for a year, unread and forgotten, until it was finally returned with a note that made no mention of the quality of the content but rather speculated on probable sales figures and declined further consideration" (Carmichael 1995, 311).

He concluded that library history is not often valued but the discipline will continue to broaden if students use historical method and if more publications in the field promote library history.

Authors Michael H. Harris and Stanley Hannah expressed that many critics believe library history is not needed in the field (Harris and Hannah 1992). However, they argued that these library professionals who challenge library history are mistaken. Harris and Hannah stated, "We doubt that we are witnessing the end of library history, and perhaps it is time to abandon this notion and turn to the more important task at hand..." (Harris and Hannah 1992, 129). Library professionals should not deny the existence of library history, but instead they should pay more attention to the significance of history to the field.

Several library science bibliographies have been published to compile all works written in the field, and include citations of library history dissertations. Gail A. Schlachter and Dennis Thomison compiled a bibliography of 1,000 library science dissertations written between 1973-1981 (Schlachter and Thomison, 1982). The dissertation entries in this book were gathered using several sources—*Canadian Theses*, *Dissertation Abstracts International*, *Library Literature*, *Library Quarterly*, *Doctoral Students Memo*, and by consulting the library schools with doctoral programs (Schlachter and Thomison 1982, 10). Each dissertation entry is listed in chronological order based on the date the dissertation was accepted. Schlachter and Thomison also attempted to state the purpose, procedure, findings, and conclusions of each dissertation entry. In compiling the dissertations, Schlachter and Thomison confirmed that library history dissertations constituted only a small percent of the total number of library science dissertations written (Schlachter and Thomison 1982, 376). Overall, this bibliography attempted to cover every library science dissertations written over an eight-year period, but it is possible that some may have been left out.

Arthur P. Young assembled an annotated bibliography of 1,174 citations for library and information science theses and dissertations (Young 1988). This resource illustrates the

importance of historical research in library and information science prior to 1986. It is the most recent bibliography published related to library history, and thus establishes the need for a current study—to find out if library history is still a significant part of library and information science education.

In addition to the writings associated with library history issues, there have also been a few in-depth studies that analyzed the use of historical method in library and information science research. David Kaser conducted a study in which he analyzed the number and content of dissertations written from 1965 to 1976. Kaser concluded that there were seventeen library school doctoral dissertations concerned with library history that were written between 1965 and 1970; and from 1971 to 1976, the number increased to forty-seven dissertations concerning history (Kaser 1978). Kaser also concluded that despite the fact library schools steadily reduced the library history curriculum, library students continued to be interested in library history. In his eleven-year study, Kaser found that the total enrollment in history courses increased by a significant amount, from 13,173 in the first six years, to 13,597 in the remaining years of the study (Kaser 1978, 184). The remainder of Kaser's study looked at the different topics covered by students using historical method. He found that many dissertations analyzed the history of large university libraries, there were many studies of individual public libraries and librarians, and some dissertations were written concerning library associations and education for librarianship. On the whole, Kaser's study established the importance of historical research in library and information science.

Orvin Lee Shifflett studied the methodologies of library research used by library and information science graduate students (Shifflett 1984). By using Schlachter and Thomison's library science dissertation bibliography to compile data, Shifflett found that historical research

constituted 33.2 percent of all methodologies used as an approach to doctoral research for the period covering 1925-1972. From 1973 until the end of the study in 1981, historical method accounted for a mere 15.6 percent of the efforts of library science research (Schlachter and Thomison 1982). The results of Shifflett's study showed that the use of historical method in library and information science research had declined rapidly though the years. Despite this decline, Shifflett argued that library history should not be overlooked because "It is only through understanding history that we can begin to make sense of the environment in which we work" (Shifflett 1984, 390).

Shifflett concluded his study with a discussion of the importance of historical research in library and information science. Shifflett stated that historical method should be combined with other methodologies in order to enhance library and information science research. He argued that historical research is significant to the field but he also stated that "history can never aspire to be a primary methodology in library and information science research" (Shifflett 1984, 386). He summarized that local library history ("Little History") and broader more general library histories ("Big History") are essential to the field but they must provide more than basic general historical facts. Library history researchers need to illustrate how their library history studies can relate to the field today. Shifflett concluded that library history is essential to library and information science research but it is not always recognized as so by library professionals.

CHAPTER III.

METHODOLOGY

In an attempt to continue where Shifflett's research left off, an analysis of library science dissertations written in the last fifteen years from 1984 to 1999 was completed. Several sources were used to locate library and information science historical dissertations. In the first step of research, *Digital Dissertations* online was utilized because it provides the bibliographic citations and abstracts of dissertations (UMI ProQuest 1999). *Digital Dissertations* database was somewhat of a challenge to use because advanced searching techniques needed to be practiced to locate all library and information science dissertations, including the papers written using historical method. The researcher searched for keywords and subjects to perform searches in the online database. Initially, this study took a sample of dissertations to find what percentage was written using historical method.

After finding the percentage of historical library and information science dissertations, the researcher closely examined the historical dissertations from the bibliographic lists. The dissertation citations were studied to compare, contrast, and make some conclusions about the concepts and ideas presented. First of all, a biennial essay on American library history published in *Libraries and Culture* was utilized (Wiegand, Goedeken, and Passet 1988-1998). This essay lists the dissertations completed and accepted in the current years of each essay. This source is limited because it only provided the citations of each historical dissertation, and it did not include any abstracts. This study also used a library history bibliography and its supplements that are provided on the LHRT website (Goedeken 1990-1999). Several of the citations in this bibliography were historical dissertations written by library science students. Finally, Arthur Young's *American Library History—A Bibliography of Dissertations and Theses* was utilized to

find further trends related to historical methodology. It was hoped that by using several different bibliographic sources, the most comprehensive list of library science historical dissertations would be available for analysis in the study.

Bibliographic entries were examined to learn what subjects and issues were covered in historical library research. The three sources mentioned above were used to determine the following criteria: the year the dissertation was accepted, from which school the library student came from, the gender of the author, the type of history written about, the approximate time period covered, and if any other patterns were evident from the citations and/or abstracts available. This study attempted to determine whether more library students have written "Little History" or "Big History." For example, an analysis was done to determine if the dissertations written were concerned with specific public, special, academic, or school library issues, or if the papers written were more focused on a particular library or librarian in history. The criteria was then recorded on a coding sheet to keep track of any concepts that surfaced related to the importance or insignificance of historical research in library and information science. By using citation analysis, the goal of this study was to provide the current status of historical method in library and information science research. This study also attempted to disprove the critics who feel that library history is unimportant to the library and information science field; it attempted to show whether or not library students are still interested in library history, and if the decline of historical method in library science research has continued.

CHAPTER IV.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

For the first part of this study, a search for library and information science historical dissertations was conducted utilizing the *ProQuest Digital Dissertations* database available through OhioLink. This database contains over 1.6 million dissertation and theses entries, and covers materials dating from 1861 to the most current papers submitted (UMI ProQuest 1999). An attempt was made using this database to determine what percentage of library science dissertations completed between 1984 and 1999 have used historical method.

For the first phase of research, some basic searches were conducted using only keyword search terms such as "library history," "history of libraries," and "library science." These simple searches produced various numbers of matching citations. This method of locating library science dissertations was not very precise because it was impossible to find out if these searches were producing all of the available library science dissertations. The search results also would not have produced an accurate percentage of historical dissertations within the whole group of library science dissertations. It is likely that from this method of searching many valid library dissertations were left out. This method of research could not produce a specific percentage of historical dissertations, so it became necessary to change the method of locating dissertations.

For the second stage of research, the browse feature of *Digital Dissertations* was used to look through the dissertations by subject. The "Library Science" subject, located under the "Humanities and Social Sciences: Communications and the Arts" heading, contained 3,712 titles dating from 1861 to the present that would need to be analyzed. This large number of available citations would be impossible to carefully examine, but this number was reduced by using the "advanced" search techniques in the database. The 3,712 titles were first reduced by selecting

only the titles that were written between the dates of this current study. A search of the library science dissertations submitted to the database between 1984 and 1999 produced 1,676 citations. This was a significant decline from the original 3,712 titles, but was still too great of a number to carefully analyze and locate the historical dissertations within. The search was narrowed further by limiting the titles by type of degree. Unfortunately, there were still 1,155 Ph.D. library science titles submitted between 1984 and 1999 to *Digital Dissertations*. This sample of titles was still too large to browse, and it would have taken a tremendous amount of time and effort to locate the most accurate percentage of historical library science dissertations written in the last fifteen years.

It was important in this investigation to find the percentage of historical library science dissertations, but it only represents a small fraction of the study. In order to keep the study moving forward, it was necessary to come up with a close estimate of the percentage of historical library science dissertations. This led to the next phase of searching within *Digital Dissertations*. Once again using the advanced search method, the Ph.D. library science dissertations submitted between 1984 and 1999 were limited by using the keyword wildcard search "hist?" in order to find variations and plural forms of the word "history." A second search using the same criteria was conducted but instead of a keyword search, a subject search of the word "history" was used.

The keyword and subject searches of the library and information science dissertations resulted in two different percentages. With the keyword search, it was determined that 191 of the 1,155 titles or seventeen percent of the library science dissertations contained a word or words in the citation having to do with the truncated term "hist." The subject search of "history" resulted in 89 of the 1,155 library science dissertations having to do with history, which was a mere eight percent of the total number of citations (See Table 1).

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Table 1.

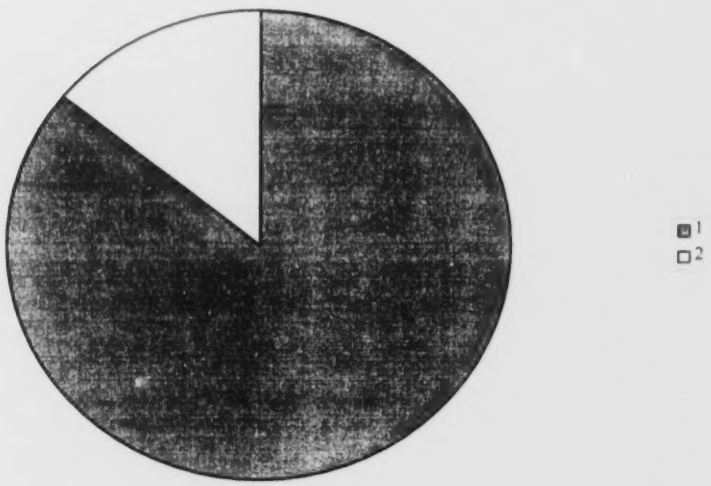
Distribution of Library and Information Science Dissertations Found Using *Digital Dissertations*

Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Total Number of LIS Dissertations	3712	N/A
Number of LIS Dissertations 1984-1999	1676	N/A
Number of LIS Ph.D. Dissertations 1984-1999	1155	100%
Number of Library History Citations found using keyword "hist?"	191	17%
Number of Library History Citations found using subject "history"	89	8%

It is difficult to determine the importance of historical method in library and information science based on the searches made using *Digital Dissertations* because the searches resulted in inconclusive data. In Orvin Lee Shifflett's research, he used Schlachter and Thomison's library science dissertation bibliography to compile data, and he concluded that nearly thirty-three percent of library science doctoral dissertations written between 1925 and 1972 used historical method. The number of historical dissertations in library science declined to approximately sixteen percent from 1973-1981 (Shifflett 1984). This current study discovered that between 1984 and 1999, historical method constituted approximately eight to seventeen percent of the library science doctoral dissertations written (See Table 2).

Table 2.

Percentage of LIS Dissertations Using Historical Method



The pie chart in Table 2. shows the percentage of dissertations written using historical method. The dark shaded area, or number one in the legend, represents all library science dissertations, and the white shaded area, or number two in the legend, represents the percentage of historical dissertations. This percentage does not give a clear answer to the importance of historical method in library and information science over the last fifteen years. It is possible that the percentage of library science dissertations written using historical method has stayed the same since Shifflett's study, but it is most likely that the use of historical method has continued to decline over the last fifteen years.

It is important to remember that using the *Digital Dissertations* database is not the most accurate or the only method available to determine the percentage of historical dissertations in library and information science. This database includes a large number of dissertation citations,

but it does not cover all library science dissertations ever written in the United States. It is possible that many historical dissertations are not cited in *Digital Dissertations*, so the resulting percentage from this study does not give the precise number of historical dissertations written over the last fifteen years. This resulting percentage may also be inaccurate due to the fact that the database included many dissertations written outside of the United States, and it is possible that the citations found using the keyword and subject searches may include some Ph.D. dissertations from other disciplines other than library science. The magnitude of the database search results did not allow time to closely examine each citation and abstract. However, using *Digital Dissertations* to estimate the percentage of library science dissertations that used historical method was the most straightforward method to use for this type of study.

After determining the percentage of historical dissertations, the research shifted to a concentration on specific historical method citations from three important library science historical bibliographies. The first source used was the biennial essay printed in *Libraries and Culture* (Wiegand, Goedeken, and Passet 1988-1998). This bibliographic list covered ninety-nine historical dissertation citations written between 1984 and 1996. These citations were entered into an Excel table to better organize the data that needed to be analyzed (See Appendix A). Each citation included the title of the dissertation, the author's name, and five different criteria to investigate. The items needed for examination included the institution that the library student attended, the date the dissertation was submitted, the gender of the author, the subject scope of the paper (academic, biography, public, school, general, books & reading, associations, LIS education, or publishing), and the time period covered within the dissertation.

The second source used was the *Cumulative Bibliography of Library History* and the *Supplemental Bibliographies* available from the LHRT website (Goedeken 1990-1999). This

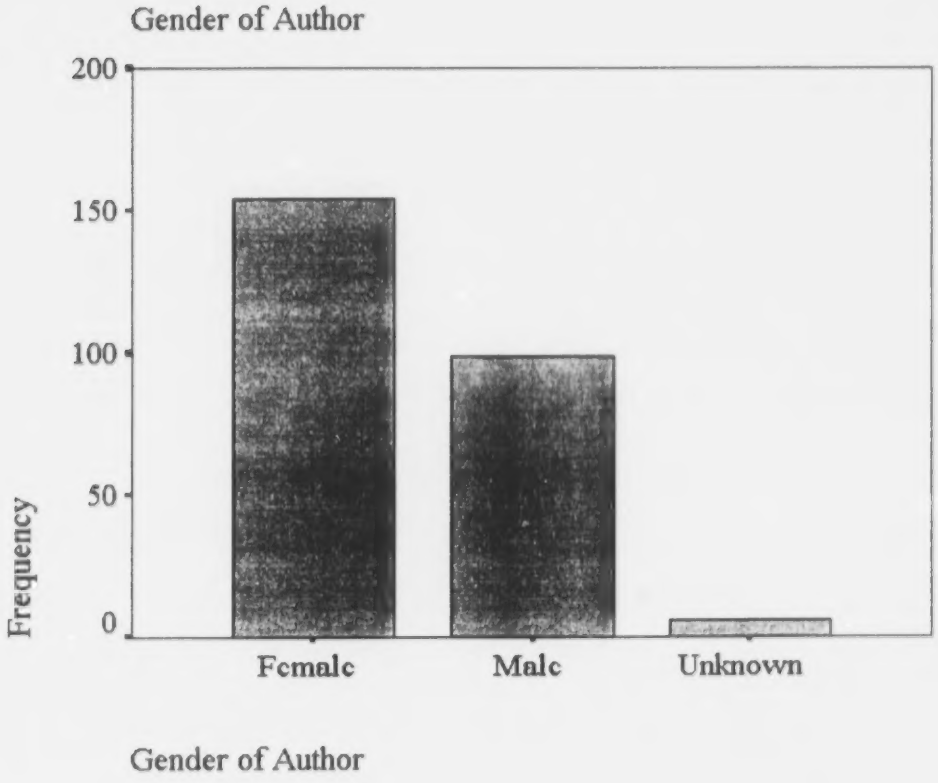
bibliographic list contained 149 citations of dissertations written from 1990-1999. These citations were also entered into an Excel table to organize the data, and the same five criteria were used to analyze the dissertations (See Appendix B). The third and final library history bibliography source used was the list found in Arthur Young's book (Young 1988). Unfortunately, the majority of this bibliography included library history dissertations written from 1930-1985. This study could only use the eleven citations found that covered 1984 to 1985. These eleven dissertations were entered into a third Excel table in order to analyze the five criteria in the study (See Appendix C). After entering the citations from all three sources, the duplicate entries had to be deleted. There were fifty-seven citations that overlapped in the three historical bibliography lists, but these sources still produced 259 valid library history citations. A problem with the 259 citations is that there may be some dissertations cited that are not from the library science field, but they cover library history in some way. Instead of spending too much time removing the few non-library science dissertations, these citations were left in to show that all fields of study recognize the importance of library history.

The next stage in this study of historical dissertations was to closely examine the five criteria—gender, institution, date, subject scope, and time period covered. An additional criteria, "type of history," was added to the original five criteria from the 259 Excel citations. This category attempted to express whether each citation represented "big history" or "little history." These six total criteria were then entered into SPSS in order to closely examine the historical dissertation and to determine some general findings.

This study of historical dissertations verified that 154 females and 99 males wrote the 259 dissertations recorded. There were also six other people who wrote dissertations, but their gender was inconclusive due to the unfamiliarity with their first names (See Table 3).

Table 3.

Gender Distribution of Library History Dissertation Students



Female library science students wrote the majority of the library history dissertations recorded. However, the percentage of males who wrote historical dissertations is also fairly large and significant to the study. One who assumes that most library students are female can also presume that females also write most historical dissertations. Other than these basic results, few conclusions can be drawn based on the gender of the dissertation authors.

The second criterion for analysis was the type of institution where each dissertation was submitted. It was concluded that of the 259 citations, 77 total colleges and universities were represented. A school without a library science program, Columbia University, was the number one institution with twenty library history dissertation citations (See Table 4). Most of the institutions represented only produced one to five library history dissertations. However, there were thirteen schools that produced anywhere from six to eight dissertations—New York University, Rutgers University, State University of New York-Buffalo, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of Washington, University of Chicago, Florida State University, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, and the University of Minnesota.

The date of the dissertation is the third and most significant criteria for analysis of the historical dissertations (See Table 5). Based on this table, one can observe that the number of historical dissertations written between 1984-1990 stayed about the same and the number completed was very low. However from 1991-1996, the number of historical dissertations written greatly increased. From 1997-1999, the number of historical dissertations began to decline. The least number of historical dissertations were written in 1999 with five citations, but

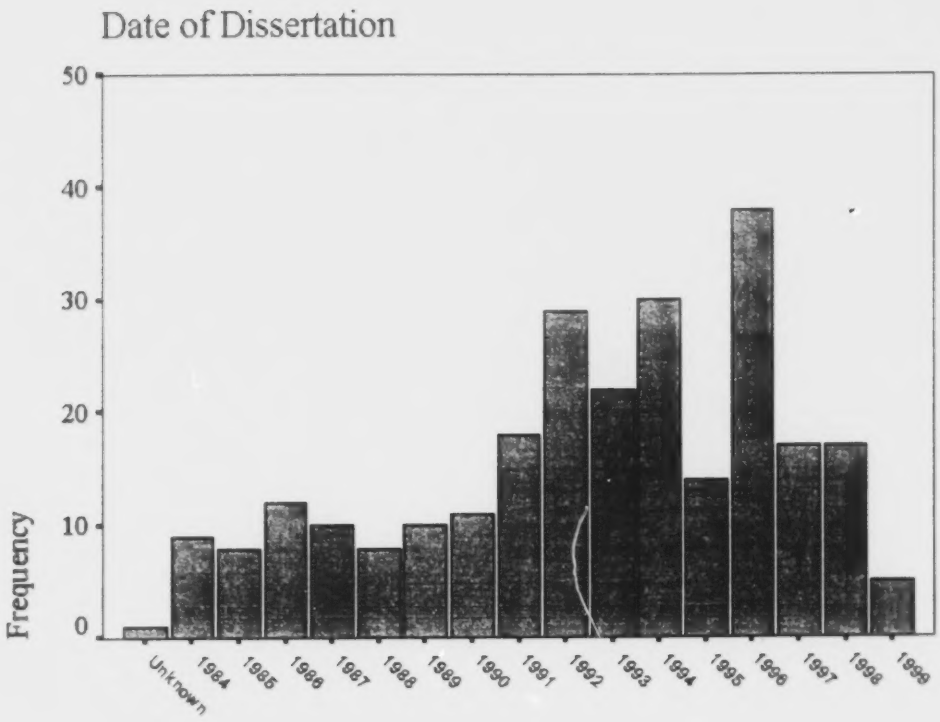
Table 4.

Distribution of Top Five Institutions that Produced Library History Dissertations

Institution	Frequency	Percentage
Columbia University	20	7.7%
Indiana University	13	5.0%
Texas Woman's University	9	3.5%
University of Pittsburgh	11	4.2%
University of Wisconsin at Madison	12	4.6%

Table 5.

Distribution of Historical Dissertations Written 1984-1999



the most recent data available did not include many citations for 1999. The results of this table do not indicate why there may have been an increase of historical dissertations written between 1991-1996.

The subject scope of each dissertation is another significant criterion for analysis of library history (See Table 6). Of the 259 citations, most of the dissertations written deal with the history of books and reading, or they are just general historical studies. The least number of dissertations written discussed the history of school libraries. This confirms the lack of interest of students in this type of library history. Library students also wrote many biographies of librarians or library advocates in history and some histories of academic libraries.

The time period covered within each historical dissertation is another important criterion for analysis (See Table 7). Unfortunately the time period covered was unknown in the majority of the dissertations cited. If this study were to go more in-depth, it would be necessary to look through abstracts and actual dissertations to come up with an estimated time period covered. The three sources used were limited because they did not include abstract or background information, which would indicate the time period covered in the dissertations. Based on the dates of coverage that were provided, a good number of dissertations written covered the period from 1751-1950 with thirty-seven citations. This was followed by twenty-eight citations covering the period 1751-1889, and twenty-seven citations covering 1951-1999. Some of the time periods are overlapping because many dissertations covered time periods that overlapped the noted eras.

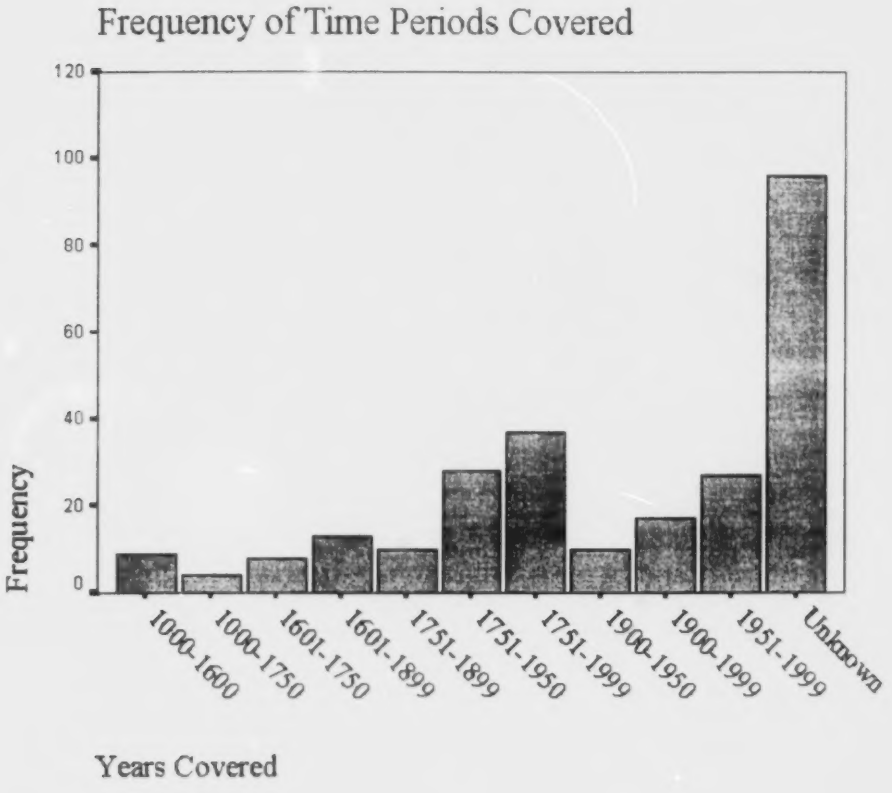
Table 6.

Distribution of Subject Scope for Library History Dissertations

Subject Scope	Frequency	Percentage
Academic	27	10.4%
Associations	8	3.1%
Biography	30	11.6%
Books & Reading	48	18.5%
General	48	18.5%
LIS Education	9	3.5%
Publishing	35	13.5%
Public	26	10.0%
School	3	1.2%
Special	25	9.7%

Table 7.

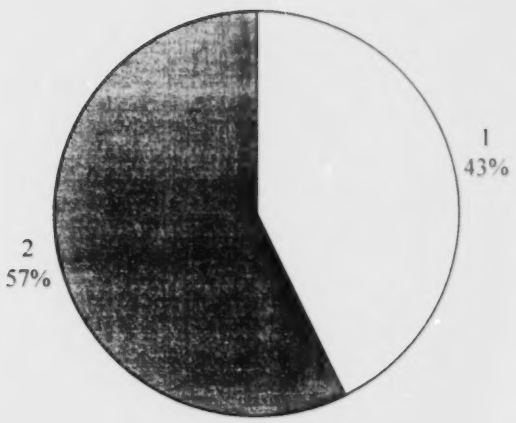
Distribution of Time Periods Covered in Historical Dissertations



The final criterion for investigation was the type of history used in the dissertations (See Table 8).

Table 8.

Types of History Percentage



It was necessary to find out if the library dissertations generally had a broad scope ("Big History") or if they were more local and specific ("Little History"). This criterion is problematic due to the fact that it was difficult to assume or judge a dissertation's content based only on the citation information available. However, this study attempted to make the best possible guess as to which type of history was covered by each dissertation. According to Table 8, the white shaded area "1" indicates the frequency percentage of "Big History" dissertations and the gray shaded area "2" indicates the frequency percentage of "Little History" dissertations. It was determined that 42.9% of the dissertations were "Big History," and 57.1% were "Little History."

This shows that the type of history conducted was nearly split—it is unclear whether or not these numbers can prove which type of history is more significant. Overall, the above criteria can be used to determine the significance and importance of library history to library and information science.

CHAPTER V.

CONCLUSION

Many library professionals have written about the importance of library history to library and information science education. This study attempted to continue the examination where library history researchers had left off. Many studies were conducted in the late seventies and early eighties, which concluded that library history was significant to the library and information science field. The researcher's main interest in this study was initiated by the research that had previously been conducted, and by the article written by Orvin Lee Shifflett. This study attempted to draw a comparison between Shifflett's observations of a decline in library history research from 1973 to 1981, to the current study of trends in dissertations written in the last fifteen years. However, it was difficult to compare this current paper's results with the observations noted by Shifflett and other researchers, because this study used a different methodology than the other researchers of previous studies. Shifflett used a library science dissertation bibliography to estimate what percentage of library science dissertations used historical method. This current paper used both *Digital Dissertations* and several library history bibliographies to come up with an accurate percentage of library history dissertations written in the last fifteen years. Although the methodology used in this study may have been problematic, the results are still useful and show that the decline in library history dissertations has continued.

This study took a closer look at how library history has affected the library and information science field over the last fifteen years. The results primarily showed that the interest in library history has not increased, but instead has continued to slowly decline. Only 8-17% of library science dissertations submitted to the *Digital Dissertations* database dealt in some way with library history. According to the research conducted in this study, approximately

thirty-eight library history dissertations were written in 1996, but only five historical dissertations had been written within 1999. It is unclear as to why a significant number of dissertations were written between 1991 and 1996, or why fewer dissertations were written in the other years of the study. There still seems to be a noteworthy interest in library history, but it is unfortunate that historical method is not used as much as other methods in library and information science research. This may be due to the fact that library history is not looked upon highly by library schools and professionals. It is also possible that Ph.D. students do not write historical dissertations because it is more difficult to acquire a teaching position in a library science department with a historical degree.

The results of this study also confirm that many different historical topics have been written about, more females than males have written historical dissertations, and the popularity or interest in library history varied over the last fifteen years. Unfortunately, the research conducted did not result in any concrete conclusions into the importance of library history to students and other library professionals. Many assumptions had to be made by the researcher in order to deduct the scope and type of history covered in each dissertation. This paper was limited in many ways because the criteria studied was difficult to determine due to the fact that only the bibliographic citations of dissertations were available to study. The statistics and conclusions prepared in this study are not as accurate as they could be if more complete resources were available to the researcher. Additional research would definitely need to be conducted based on this study because the sources used were so limited.

In a future study, it would be necessary to look more closely at the citations provided in *Digital Dissertations*. A future researcher could go through the 1,155 Ph.D. library science dissertations submitted between 1984 and 1999 to find out what exact percentage of dissertations

were written using historical method. Spending more time analyzing the search results in the dissertation database could discover a more precise percentage of library history dissertations written. A future researcher could also study the abstracts or the actual dissertations to discover more trends and to confirm certain trends in library history research. It would also be beneficial to use another source such as *Dialog* to search for library history dissertations in the *Dissertation Abstracts* database. Since *Dialog* is a more powerful searching tool, a researcher might be able to come up with a more accurate percentage of library history dissertations written from 1984-1999.

Future researchers may also want to expand this study to include the interpretations of library history by students and library professionals. A survey could be conducted of people in the library science field to find out their opinions and thoughts on the importance or significance of library history to the field. It would also be interesting to see how library history affects the writing of library science dissertations in the future. A study will ultimately need to be conducted to find out the importance of library history from 1999 to the current time of the future study. In general, this study shows that library history has continued to play a role in the writings of doctoral students. While the number of historical dissertations written may continue to decline, it is necessary for library professionals to promote the importance of library history. Without history, it is not possible for library professionals to learn from the past.

APPENDIX A.

Libraries and Culture

HISTORICAL METHOD CODING SHEET

Dissertation Title	Author	Institution	Date	Gender of Author	Subject Scope	Period Covered
From ARPANET to Internet: A History of ARPA Sponsored Computer Networks, 1966-1988	Abbate, Janet Ellen	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1994	Female	General	1966-1988
The Concept of a Balanced Collection: An Analysis of the Collection Development Literature, 1970-1990	Ali, M. Farooq	Texas Woman's Univ.	1992	Female	General	1970-1990
The American Geographical Society Library, Map and Photographical Collection: A History, 1951-1978.	Arnold, Edmond	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1985	Male	Special	1951-1978
The Impact of Feminist Thought on American Librarianship, 1965-1985	Baum, Christina D.	Univ. of Kentucky	1987	Female	General	1965-1985
Novel Rooms: American Architecture and the Book, 1840-1940	Bowen, Janet Wolf	Univ. of Chicago	1993	Female	Books & Reading	1840-1940
Leading Women: Female Leadership in American Women's Higher Education, 1880-1940	Brown, Cynthia Farr	N/A	1992	Female	Academic	1880-1940
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper: The Pictorial Press and the Representations of America, 1855-1889	Brown, Joshua Emmett	Columbia Univ.	1993	Male	Books & Reading	1855-1889
The Yazoo Library Association's Significance in History: The American Social and Public Library Movements in the South	Buchanan, William Emory	Univ. of NC Greensboro	1992	Male	Assoc.	N/A
Word Becomes Image: Herbert Bayer, Pioneer of a New vision in Book Design	Burnett, Kathleen Marie	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1989	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Black Studies Departments and Afro-American Library Collections at Two Predominantly White Universities: A Comparative Analysis	Burnett, Dorothy	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1984	Female	Academic	N/A
All Good Books are Catholic Books: Literature, Censorship, and the Americanization of Catholics, 1920-1960	Cadegan, Una M.	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1987	Female	Books & Reading	1920-1960
Machine Tool of Management: A History of Microfilm Technology	Cady, Susan A.	Lehigh Univ.	1994	Female	General	N/A
Interior Landscapes: Personal Perspectives on Professional Lives: The First Generation of Librarians at the Illinois Library School, 1893-1907	Cardman, Elizabeth R.	Univ. of Illinois Urbana Champaign	1996	Female	LIS Education	1893-1907
Tommie Dora Baker and Southern Librarianship	Carmichael, James V.	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1988	Male	Biography	N/A
Reading Rooms: Interpreting the American Public Library Mural, 1890-1930	Cartwright, Derrick Randall	Univ. of Michigan	1994	Male	Books & Reading	1890-1930

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The Evolution of Librarianship into a Profession	Coffey, Monica Anne	St. Louis Univ.	1990	Female	General	N/A
"Hello Posterity": The Life and Times of G. Robert Vincent, Founder of the National Voice Library	Collar, Douglas E.	Michigan State Univ.	1988	Male	Biography	N/A
To Organize and Display: Museums and American Culture, 1876-1926	Conn, Steven	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1994	Male	Special	1876-1926
Fred Jewell (1875-1936): His Life as Composer of Circus and Band Music, Bandmaster, and Publisher	Conrad, Charles Phillip	Ball State Univ.	1994	Male	Biography	1875-1936
Archivists, Electronic Records, and the Modern Information Age: Re-examining Archival Institutions and Education in the United States, with Special Attention to State Archives and State Archivists	Cox, Richard James	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1992	Male	Special	N/A
Verner W. Clapp as Opinion Leader and Change Agent in the Preservation of Library Materials	Crowe, William Joseph	Indiana Univ.	1986	Male	Biography	N/A
Iron Gag: A Chronicle of San Quentin Prison, 1950-1980: Book Suppression, Inmate Resistance, and the Rise and Fall of the Prison Movement Left	Cummins, Eric. F.	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1990	Male	Special	1950-1980
Johnson County Community College Library: A Quantitative History of the First Years with Projections to the Year 2000	Cunningham, Melvin Charles	Univ. of Kansas	1989	Male	Academic	N/A
Incunabula at the University of Arizona: A Descriptive Catalog	Davis, Patricia Dean	Univ. of Arizona	1992	Female	Academic	N/A
"A Testimony of My Innocency" : The Literacy Dimensions of Robert Keayne's Last Will and Testament, 1653	DeNunccio, Jerome D.	Univ. of Minnesota	1986	Male	Biography	1653
The 1965-1974 Faculty Status Movement as a Professionalization Effort with Social Movement Characteristics: A Case Study of the State University of New York	DeVinney, Gemma	SUNY at Buffalo	1987	Female	LIS Education	1965-1974
Women Librarians Re-entering the Work Force, 1965-1983: A Cultural Study of the Problems and Possibilities of Reentry	Dickson, Katherine Murphy	Univ. of Maryland	1990	Female	General	1965-1983
The Financing of Public Library Service in Georgia, 1897-1980	Dorsey, James E.	Univ. of Georgia	1986	Male	Public	1897-1980
Publishing the Civil War: The Literary Marketplace and the Meanings of the Civil War in the North, 1861-1865	Fahs, Alice E.	New York Univ.	1993	Female	Publishing	1861-1865
The Role of the Library Bureau and Gaylord Brothers in the Development of Library Technology, 1876-1930	Flanzraich, Gerri Lynn	Columbia Univ.	1990	Female	General	1876-1930

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The Virtue of the Art: Benjamin Franklin's Printing Network and the Moral Aspirations of the Early-American Press	Frasca, Ralph L.	Univ. of Iowa	1994	Male	Publishing	N/A
The Collecting of Incunabula in Pittsburgh: A Study in Institutional and Individual Activity	Fuller, Daniel Wallace	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1991	Male	Academic	N/A
The Evolution of Young Adult Services in the Miami-Dade Public Library System, 1951-1984: A Historical Case Study	Gault, Robin R.	Florida State Univ.	1986	Female	Public	1951-1984
Early Training for Black Librarians in the U.S.: A History of the Hampton Institute Library School and the Establishment of the Atlanta University School of Library Science	Gunn, Arthur C.	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1986	Male	LIS Education	N/A
The Origins and Development of International Publication Exchange in Nineteenth-Century America	Gwinn, Nancy Elizabeth	George Wash. Univ.	1996	Female	Publishing	19th Century
Anti-Copyright: 18th and 20th Century Arguments against Copyright	Hahn, Gregory	Indiana Univ.	1993	Male	General	18-20th Century
A Test of the Incremental Model of Federal Budgeting: Library of Congress Program Priorities FY 1961-1981	Hanna, Marcia K.	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	1988	Female	Special	1961-1981
A Jewel in the Park: Westmount Public Library, 1897-1918	Hanson, Elizabeth Ida	Indiana Univ.	1994	Female	Public	1897-1918
The Brownies Book: Challenge to the Selective Tradition in Children's Literature	Harris, Violet J.	Univ. of Georgia	1986	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
William Byrd's Library	Hayes, Kevin Jon	Univ. of Delaware	1991	Male	Special	N/A
Trash, Strips, and Soap: Serial Fictions and Mass Audiences, 1836-1992	Haywood, Jenifer Poole	Princeton Univ.	1992	Female	Books & Reading	1836-1992
Preservation in American Libraries at the Turn of the Century: An Historical Study, 1876-1910	Higgenbotham, Barbra Buckner	Columbia Univ.	1988	Female	General	1876-1910
Print Culture and the Commercialization of Sexuality, 1690-1750	Hollis, Karen Anne	Univ. of CA San Diego	1993	Female	Books & Reading	1690-1750
The Role of Libraries in the American Turner Organizations	Hoyt, Dolores J.	Indiana Univ.	1993	Female	General	N/A
A Conflict of Values: An Inquiry into the Impact of Local Political Decision-Making on the Funding of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in Three Selected Decades	Hubbard, Elizabeth Ryan	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1996	Female	Public	N/A

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Impact of the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1865 on Health Sciences Libraries in the Pacific Northwest: An Inter-organizational Approach	Ingraham-Swets, Leonoor	Portland State Univ.	1996	Female	Special	1865
The History of the Junior Novel in the United States, 1870-1980	Jackson, Susan McEnally	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1986	Female	Books & Reading	1870-1980
First Among Equals: Caroline M. Hewins and Anne C. Moore, Foundations of Library Work with Children	Jagusch, Sybille Anna	Univ. of Maryland	1990	Female	Biography	N/A
Patterns of Growth in Academic Libraries of Four-Year State-Supported Institutions of Louisiana and South Carolina, 1960-1979: A Comparative	Jarred, Ada D.	Texas Woman's Univ.	1985	Female	Academic	1960-1979
The Strength of the Inconspicuous: Youth Services Librarians, the American Library Association, and Intellectual Freedom for the Young, 1939-1955	Jenkins, Christine Alice	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	1995	Female	Assoc.	1939-1955
Development of the Library Network Structure in New Jersey from 1964 to 1984: An Historical Analytical Study	Job, Amy G.	Seton Hall Univ.	1987	Female	Public	1964-1984
Sarah C. N. Bogle: Librarian at Large	Johnson, Nancy Becker	Univ. of Michigan	1991	Female	Biography	N/A
American Public Library Service to the Immigrant Community, 1876-1948; A Biographical History of the Movement and Its Leaders	Jones, Plummer Alston Jr.	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1991	Male	Public	1876-1948
An Analysis of the Historical Growth and Development of the West Virginia Library Association and Its Effect upon the Advancement of Public Librarianship in the State of West Virginia	Julian, Charles Anthony	Florida State Univ.	1990	Male	Public	N/A
A Critical Analysis of Certification Requirements for School Librarians in the Fifty States from 1950-1985	Kosters, Cleo	Univ. of South Dakota	1986	Female	LIS Education	1950-1985
Picturing the Past: Photographs at the Library of Congress, 1865-1954	Kusnerz, Peggy Ann	Univ. of Michigan	1992	Female	General	1865-1954
Richmond Rejects a Library: The Carnegie Public Library Movement in Richmond, Virginia, in the Early 20th Century	Leatherman, Carolyn Hall	Virginia Commonwealth Univ.	1992	Female	Public	20th Century
Lillian Moore Bradshaw and the Dallas Public Library: "From Innocent Voyage to the Razor's Edge"	Lee, Frank	Texas Woman's Univ.	1989	Female	Biography	N/A
Changes in the Word: Reading Practices in Antebellum America	Lehuu, Isabelle	Cornell Univ.	1992	Female	Books & Reading	N/A

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Ideology and Media: Historical Archaeology in Printing in Eighteenth-Century Annapolis, Maryland	Little, Barbara J.	SUNY at Buffalo	1987	Female	Publishing	18th Century
The Critical Reception of Kate Greenaway in England and America, 1879-1901	Lundin, Anne Hutchinson	Univ. of Alabama	1992	Female	Biography	1879-1901
The Development of a University Library: The University of Nebraska, 1891-1909	McCaslin, Sharon	Univ. of Nebraska Lincoln	1987	Female	Academic	1891-1909
Library Censorship: A Content Analysis and a Pictorial Model for the Continued Existence of School Library Censorship	McGary, Carol Beatrice	Univ. of Houston	1989	Female	School	N/A
The Conversion from the Dewey Decimal Classification to the Library of Congress Classification in Academic Libraries, 1955-1975	McIver, Minna H.	Rutgers Univ.	1989	Female	Academic	1955-1975
Accommodating Access: Colored Carnegie Libraries, 1905-1925	Malone, Cheryl Knott	Univ. of Texas at Austin	1996	Female	Public	1905-1925
From Altruism to Activism: The Contributions of Women's Organizations to Arkansas Public Libraries	Martin, Marilyn J.	Texas Woman's Univ.	1993	Female	Public	N/A
Louis Round Wilson at the University of North Carolina, 1901-1932	Martin, Robert S.	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1988	Male	Biography	1901-1932
Modernizing Underdevelopment: Inter-American Library Relations, 1890-1974	Maymi-Sugranes, Hector J.	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	1996	Male	General	1890-1974
The United States 1967 National Policy on International Book and Library Activities	Mokia, Rosemary Ntumnyuy	Indiana Univ.	1994	Female	General	1967
An Evaluative Survey of the Journal Literature on Community/Junior College Libraries and Learning Resource Centers: 1965-1983	Murray, Mary B.	S. Illinois Univ. Carbondale	1985	Female	Academic	1965-1983
The Modern Library Series	Neavill, Gordon Barrick	Univ. of Chicago	1984	Male	Books & Reading	N/A
Academic Librarianship and Faculty Status: A Study of the Librarians of the City University of New York	Orr, Coleridge Westerman	Columbia Univ. Teachers College	1991	Male	Academic	N/A
Graduate Education of Academic Librarians	Palmer, Pamela R.	Memphis State Univ.	1985	Female	LIS Education	N/A
Purifying America: The Women's Moral Reform Movement and Pro-Censorship Activism, 1883-1933	Parker, Alison Marie	Johns Hopkins Univ.	1994	Female	General	1883-1933

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Quest for a Profession: The Origins of Library Education in Indiana	Passet, Joanne Ellen	Indiana Univ.	1988	Female	LIS Education	N/A
Reading on the Border: The Culture of Print in Osage, Iowa, 1870 to 1900	Pawley, Christine Jane	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	1996	Female	Books & Reading	1870-1900
American Authorship and New York Publishing History, 1827-1842: The Market Experience of Catharine Maria Sedgwick and William Cullen Bryant	Phelps, C. Deirdre	Boston Univ.	1993	Female	Publishing	1827-1842
Library Collections at Harvard, Yale, and Brown from the 1780's to the 1860's	Pisha, Louis John	Columbia Univ.	1991	Male	Academic	1780-1869
George Brinley, Pioneer Americanist	Puvogel, John Cole	Univ. of Michigan	1991	Male	Biography	N/A
The Public Library Inquiry and the Search for Professional Legitimacy	Raber, Nevin Douglas	Indiana Univ.	1992	Male	Public	N/A
American Historical Analysis of Academic Library Development in the Late Nineteenth Century: Case Studies of the Libraries of New Jersey's Universities with Colonial Origins	Ravelli, Joseph L.	Rutgers Univ.	1987	Male	Academic	19th Century
Common and Learned Readers: Shared and Separate Spheres in Mid-Eighteenth-Century New England	Reilly, Elizabeth Carroll	Boston Univ.	1994	Female	Books & Reading	18th Century
Toward Ideology and Autonomy: The American Library Association's Response to Threats to Intellectual Freedom, 1939-1969	Robbins, Louise S.	Texas Woman's Univ.	1991	Female	Assoc.	1939-1969
The Growth and Development of the Libraries of the University of Buffalo, 1846-1960	Roberts, Francis Xavier	SUNY at Buffalo	1986	Male	Academic	1846-1960
From Pedestal to Platform: The American Women's Club Movement, 1800-1920	Robinson, Patricia Dawn	Univ. of CA Davis	1993	Female	General	1800-1920
The Library of Congress and the Professionalization of American Librarianship, 1896-1939	Rosenberg, Jane A.	Univ. of Michigan	1988	Female	General	1896-1939
John Cotton Dana, Edgar Holger Cahill, and Dorothy C. Miller: Three Art Educators	Schnee, Alix S.	Columbia University	1987	Male	Biography	N/A
A Library in America, 1758 to 1858	Schorsch, Anita A.	Princeton Univ.	1986	Female	Public	1758-1858
Public Library Systems in Wisconsin, 1970-1980	Seavey, Charles A.	Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison	1987	Male	Public	1970-1980

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The Library Employees' Union of Greater New York, 1917-1929	Shanley, Catherine	Columbia Univ.	1992	Female	General	1917-1929
"Who Makes the Text?" The Production and Use of Literature in Antebellum America	Thomas, Amy M.	Duke Univ.	1992	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
From Craft House to Corporate Enterprise: Acquisition Growth of College Publishing, 1958 to 1990	Thornton, Patricia Helmke	Stanford Univ.	1993	Female	Publishing	1958-1990
Public Elementary and Secondary School Library Development in Missouri 1945-1960	Tucker, Phillip M.	S. Illinois Univ. Carbondale	1986	Male	School	1945-1960
Free to All: Carnegie Libraries and the Transformation of American Culture, 1886-1917	Van Slyck, Abigail Ayres	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1989	Female	Public	1886-1917
A Statistical Survey and Evaluation of the Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalog	Veylit, Alain	Univ. of CA Riverside	1994	Female	General	18th Century
The History of the Saint Louis Mercantile Library: Its Educational, Social, and Cultural Contributions	Walker, Betty B.	St. Louis Univ.	1986	Female	Special	N/A
El Derecho de Autor: Mexican Copyright Law and the North American Free Trade Agreement	Watts, Tom Jake	Univ. of Alabama	1993	Male	Publishing	N/A
Services and Resources in California Public Libraries in Fiscal Year 1977-78 and Fiscal Year 1982-83	Willett, Holly Geneva	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1987	Female	Public	1977-1983
Determinants of Innovation in U.S. Public Libraries	Wong-Martinez, Carlos Gabriel	Drexel Univ.	1995	Male	Public	N/A
Analysis of Trends in Demand for Computer Literacy for Librarians in Academic and Public Libraries from 1974 to 1989	Zhou, Yuan	Univ. of Illinois Urbana Champaign	1994	Female	Academic/ Public	1974-1989

APPENDIX B.
LHRT Citations
HISTORICAL METHOD CODING SHEET

Dissertation Title	Author	Institution	Date	Gender of Author	Subject Scope	Period Covered
A Man of Letters, a Man of Business: Edward Stratemeyer and the Adolescent Reader, 1890-1930	Abel, Trudi Johanna	Rutgers Univ.	1993	Female	General	1890-1930
Laura Bragg: A New Woman Practicing Progressive Social Reform as A Museum Administrator and Educator	Allen, Louise Anderson	Univ. of South Carolina	1997	Female	Biography	N/A
The Impact of Stamp Act of 1765 on Colonial American Printers: Threat or Bonanza?	Allen, Susan Macall	Univ. of CA Los Angeles	1996	Female	Publishing	1765
Reading Selves, Writing Selves: Literacy and the Representation of Subjectivity, 1100-1650	Amtower, Laurel	Univ. of Washington	1993	Female	Books & Reading	1100-1650
User-Driven Technologies: Assessing the Information Needs of History Faculty as a Special User Population	Andersen, Deborah Lines	SUNY at Albany	1996	Female	Academic	N/A
Inigo Jones's Library and the Language of Architectural Classicism in England, 1580-1640	Anderson, Christy Jo	MIT	1993	Female	Biography	1580-1640
Parisian Book Illustration, 1530-1560: The Decades of Liberation	Anninger, Anne	Harvard Univ.	1994	Female	Books & Reading	1530-1560
Understanding Equals: Audience and Articulation in the Early American Women's Magazine	Aronson, Amy Beth	Columbia Univ.	1996	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Making Society out of Books: Character, Self-Fashioning, and the Rhetoric Market Culture in Nineteenth-Century America	Augst, Thomas Edward	Harvard Univ.	1996	Male	Books & Reading	19th Century
Liberal Arts: Museums, Cultural Property, and the British Nation, 1876-1914	Bailkin, Jordanna	Stanford Univ.	1998	Female	General	1876-1914
Covering the Campus: The History of The Chronicle of Higher Education	Baldwin, Patricia Lynne	Univ. of North Texas	1994	Female	General	N/A
The Development of Graphical User Interfaces from 1970 to 1993, and Some of its Social Consequences in Offices, Schools, and the Graphic Arts	Barnes, Susan B.	New York Univ.	1995	Female	General	1970-1993
PanAfrican Sites of Resistance: Black Bookstores and the Struggle to Re-Present Black Identity	Beckles, Colin Anthony	Univ. of CA Los Angeles	1995	Male	General	N/A
The Elite Book in America: Fine Book Publishing, 1920-1932	Benton, Megan Margaret	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1997	Female	Publishing	1920-1932
The English Public Library as an Agency for Social Stability, c. 1850-1919	Black, Alistair Matthew	N/A	1989	Male	Public	1850-1919

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The Manuscripts and Patronage of Jacques d'Armagnac Duke of Nemours (1433-1477),"	Blackman, Susan Anato	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1993	Female	Biography	1433-1477
International Librarianship: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Field	Bliss, Nonie Janet	Texas Woman's Univ.	1991	Female	General	N/A
The Poetics of Literary Commerce: Popular and Patrician Bookselling and the Rise of Publishing, 1700-1825	Boehm, Alan Dale	Indiana Univ.	1992	Male	Publishing	1700-1825
The Development and Decline of Public Libraries in Egypt: A Shift in National Development Priorities	Bouri, Elizabeth	Univ. of Texas at Austin	1993	Female	Public	N/A
Crisis in the Information Age: How the Information Explosion Threatened Science, Democracy, the Library, and the Human Body, 1945-1999	Bowles, Mark Donald	CWRU	1999	Male	General	1945-1999
Jean Girard: Genevan Publisher (1536-1557)	Brandt, Steven Russell	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1992	Male	Biography	1536-1557
No Frigate Like a Book: The Hampshire Bookshop of Northampton, 1916-1971	Brannon, Barbara Ann	Univ. of South Carolina	1998	Female	Books & Reading	1916-1971
The Library of Congress, 1873-1897: The Building, its Architects, and the Politics of Nineteenth-Century Architectural Practice	Brousseau, Frances Mary	Univ. of Delaware	1998	Female	General	1873-1897
Orbits of Reading: The Presence of the Text in Early New England	Brown, Matthew Pentland	Univ. of Virginia	1996	Male	Books & Reading	N/A
Antonio Barr and Music Printing in Mid-Sixteenth Century Rome	Buja, Maureen Elizabeth	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1996	Female	Biography	16th Century
The Development of a Retrospective National Bibliography: A Case Study of El Salvador	Calimano, Ivan E.	Texas Woman's Univ.	1997	Female	General	N/A
American Victorian Furnishings Textiles as a Vehicle for Understanding Life and Meaning: A Case Study of the Library and Reception Room in the Alexander Ramsey House	Caron, Barbara Ann	Univ. of Minnesota	1991	Female	Special	N/A
The Library of Eusebius of Caesarea	Carriker, Andrew James	Columbia Univ.	1999	Male	Special	N/A
The Development of the University Libraries at the State University of New York at Buffalo, 1962-1981	Cesn, Luozhu	SUNY at Buffalo	1996	N/A	Academic	1962-1981
Printing for Profit: The Commercial Printers of Jianyang, Fujian	Chia, Lucille	Columbia Univ.	1996	Female	Publishing	N/A

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Development of Librarianship in South Korea, 1945-1992: A Historical Study	Cho, Chansik	Rutgers Univ.	1995	N/A	Special LIS	1945-1992
Education for Information Science in the Republic of Korea and the United States: A Comprehensive Study	Choi, Jae Hwang	Florida State Univ.	1997	Female	Education	N/A
Architectural Title Pages and Frontpieces in Renaissance Printed Books	Cibelli, Deborah Hildegard	SUNY at Binghamton	1994	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Forgotten Voices: Women in Periodical Publishing of Late Imperial Russia, 1860-1905	Clark, Rhonda Lebedev	Univ. of Minnesota	1996	Female	Publishing	1860-1905
Knowledge Will Forever Govern Ignorance: Power, and Ideas of Information Society at the Library of Congress	Collins, Samuel Gerald	American Univ.	1998	Male	Assoc.	N/A
The De Rossi Family Print Publishing Shop: A Study in the History of the Print Industry in Seventeenth-Century Rome	Consagra, Francesca	Johns Hopkins Univ.	1993	Female	Publishing	17th Century
The Diaro of the Printing Press of San Jacupodi Ripoli: Commentary and Transcription	Conway, Melissa	Yale Univ.	1994	Female	Publishing	N/A
Edwin Thomas Meredith: A Commitment to Service	Cooper, Gael L.	Univ. of Missouri Columbia	1996	Female	Biography	N/A
The World through a Monocle: The New Yorker Magazine and Postwar American Culture, 1945-1953	Corey, Mary Frances	Univ. of CA Los Angeles	1996	Female	Publishing	1945-1953
The Book as Relic: The Lindisfarne Gospels and the Politics of Sainthood	Cox, Bonita Mae	Stanford Univ.	1995	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Freedom through Books: Helen Haines and Her Role in the Library Press, Library Education, and the Intellectual Freedom Movement	Crawford, Holly	Univ. of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	1997	Female	Biography	N/A
Reading and Riding: Hachette's Railroad Bookstore Network in Nineteenth-Century France	DeMarco, Eileen Sposato	Univ. of CA San Diego	1996	Female	General	19th Century
The Labor of Book-Writing: A Critical and Textual Analysis of John Milton and the Seventeenth-Century Book Trade	Dobranski, Stephen Bitonti	Univ. of Texas at Austin	1996	Male	Books & Reading	17th Century
Education for Librarianship in Catalonia, 1915-1939: the Escola Bibliotecaries	Estivill, Rius	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1989	Male	LIS Education	1915-1939
Empowerment and Impotence: The Clash of Cultures and Media of Communication in Eighteenth Century Ireland	Fallon, Peter Kevin	New York Univ.	1996	Male	General	18th Century
A Historical Appraisal of the Establishment, Development, Growth, and Impact of School Libraries in Puerto Rico, 1900 to 1984	Figueras, Consuelo	Florida State Univ.	1990	Male	School	1900-1984

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A Study of Reading and Library Use among Nobel Laureates	Forde, Janet Lynch	Florida State Univ.	1996	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Lillian Moore Bradshaw and the Dallas Public Library: "From the Innocent Voyage to the Razor's Edge	Frank, Lee	Texas Woman's Univ.	1989	Female	Biography	N/A
Book Culture and Civil Society: A History of the Yugoslav Book Trade Before the Second World War	Furnas, Glen Tomlin	Univ. of Washington	1994	Male	Publishing	N/A
Negotiating Class and Gender through Children's Literature and Reading in Britain, 1870-1914	Galbraith, Gretchen Ruth	State Univ. of NJ New Brunswick	1992	Female	Books & Reading	1870-1914
Places for Books: Monastic Libraries of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries in South Germany	Garberson, Eric Graham	Johns Hopkins Univ.	1991	Male	Special	17th/18th Century
A History of the Eragny Press, 1894-1914	Genz, Marcella D.	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1990	Female	Publishing	1894-1914
Tacking into Context: The Roots of LSCA Public Library Services in Micronesia among the Heritages and Changes on an Ocean World	Goetzfridt, Nicholas J.	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1997	Male	Public	N/A
Segregation and Civil Rights in Alabama's Public Libraries, 1918-1965	Graham, Patterson Toby	Univ. of Alabama	1998	Male	Public	1918-1965
Making American Books: Competing Poetics in National Poetry Anthologies, 1793-1848	Gregg, Steven Eugene	Washington State Univ.	1997	Male	Books & Reading	1793-1848
Virtue and Fortune: French Republicanism and Eugene Delacroix's Library Murals in the Palais Bourbon and Palais du Luxembourg	Guernsey, Daniel Robert	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1995	Male	General	N/A
Battling for the Book: The Americanization of the Bible in the Publishing Marketplace, 1777-1860	Gutjahr, Paul Charles	Univ. of Iowa	1996	Male	Publishing	1777-1860
The Origin and Development of the Oklahoma Library Association: 1907 to 1994	Haney, Sarah Davis	Texas Woman's Univ.	1996	Female	Assoc.	1907-1994
Reading Machines for the Blind: A Study of Federally Supported Technology Development and Innovation	Hauger, James Scott	Virginia Polytech Institute	1995	Male	General	N/A
Defining the Book: Culture and Commerce in the New York Times Books Review	Haughland, Ann Beret	Univ. of Iowa	1992	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
City Reading: The Written Word and the Urban Public in New York City, 1825-1866	Henken, David Michel	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1995	Male	Books & Reading	1825-1866

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UNESCO's Experimental World Literacy Program: The Influence of American Social Scientists	Higashi, Julie	New York Univ.	1994	Female	General	N/A
Women, Publicity, and Print Culture in England, 1670-1770	Hiner, Amanda Paetz	Washington Univ.	1998	Female	Publishing	1670-1770
Education for Librarianship in Norway: An Historical Survey	Hjellvik, Jenny	Texas Woman's Univ.	1987	Female	LIS Education	N/A
English Opera and Song Books, 1703-1726: Their Contents, Publishing, Printing, and Bibliographical Description	Hunter, David Chalmers	Univ. of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	1989	Male	Publishing	1703-1726
Privacy and Print: Reading and Writing in Seventeenth Century England	Jagodzinski, Cecile Marie	Univ. of Illinois Urbana Champaign	1996	Female	Books & Reading	17th Century
The Reading Public and the Illustrated Novel, 1890-1914	Jenkins, Emily Lockhart	Columbia Univ.	1998	Female	Books & Reading	1890-1914
Making an Impression: Women Printers in the Southern Colonies in the Revolutionary Era	King, Martha Joanne	College of Wm & Mary	1992	Female	Biography	N/A
That Fearful Brightness: The Conservation Library and the American Environmental Movement, 1950-1980	Kirk, Andrew Glenn	Univ. of New Mexico	1998	Male	Special	1950-1980
William Caxton and the English Canon: Print Production and Ideological Transformation in the late Fifteenth Century	Kuskin, William	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1997	Male	Publishing	15th Century
Toward a New Practice: Culture, History, and Printed Communication in the United States, 1831-1888	Labuz, Ronald Matthew	Syracuse Univ.	1997	Male	Publishing	1831-1888
Infrastructures of Enlightenment: Road-Making, the Circulation of Print, and the Emergence of Literature in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries	Laugero, Gregory Vincent	N/A	1994	Male	Publishing	18th/19th Century
Toward a Reconceptualization of Collection Development: A Study of the Collecting of Women's Studies Materials by a University Library System	Lee, Hur-li	Rutgers Univ.	1997	N/A	Academic	N/A
Gendering and Regulating Reading: The Problem of the Woman Reader in England, 1760-1860	Lehman-Budd, Cynthia Jean	SUNY at Buffalo	1997	Female	Books & Reading	1760-1860
The Ch'ing Dynasty Wen-yuan-ko Imperial Library: Architecture and the Ordering of Knowledge	Liu, Cary Y.	Princeton Univ.	1997	Female	Special	N/A
A History of Chinese Library Classification: 1949-1991	Liya, Li	S. Illinois Univ. Carbondale	1992	Female	General	1949-1991

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Hearts All Aflame: Women and the Development of New Forms of Social Service Organizations, 1870-1930	Lobes, Loretta Sullivan	Carnegie Mellon Univ.	1996	Female	General	1870-1930
History of Library Education in Guatemala	Lopez-Madrazo, Maria Emilia	Indiana Univ.	1996	Female	LIS Education	N/A
Printing, Power, and the Transformation of Vietnamese Culture, 1920-1945	McHale, Shawn Frederick	Cornell Univ.	1995	Male	Publishing	1920-1945
Open to the Public: The Creation of the Museum and the Construction of Gender in Nineteenth-Century German Literature and Culture	McIsaac, Peter Matthew	Harvard Univ.	1996	Male	General	19th Century
The Rural Public Library: Hagerstown, Maryland, 1878-1920	Marcum, Deanna Bowling	Univ. of Maryland	1991	Female	Public	1878-1920
Production Values: Gender, Authorship, and the Print Trade in England, 1660-1760	Maruca, Lisa Marie	CWRU	1997	Female	Publishing	1660-1760
The Vatican Library and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: The History, the Impact, and the Influence of their Collaboration in 1927-1947	Mattioli, Hary Nicoletta	Indiana Univ.	1991	Female	Special	1927-1947
Pleasures, Dangers, and Uses: Reading, Subjectivity, and Community in Britain, 1790-1900	Mays, Kelly J.	Stanford Univ.	1994	Female	Books & Reading	1790-1900
The Structure of Armenian Bookbinding and its Relation to Near Eastern Bookbinding Traditions	Merian, Sylvie Louise Alice	Columbia Univ.	1993	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Failure and Success? Mary, Elizabeth and the Printing Industry in England, 1553-1568	Metzger, Marcia Lee	Washington Univ.	1993	Female	Publishing	1553-1568
The Chicago Faculty and the University Ideal, 1891-1929	Meyer, Daniel Lee	Univ. of Chicago	1994	Male	Academic	1891-1929
Merchandising to the Mind: The Cultural and Economic Context of Book Retailing and Wholesaling in the United States	Miller, Laura Jean	Univ. of CA San Diego	1998	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Sir Thomas Elyot as a Maker of Books	Mitra, Madhuparna	Washington Univ.	1995	N/A	Biography	N/A
The Development of ANSI/NISO Z39.50: A Case Study in Standards Evolution	Moen, William Eugene	Syracuse Univ.	1998	Male	General	N/A
The Premises of Literacy: Visual Representation; Imagetexts; and ALA's Promotion of Literacy, Reading and Libraries	Moore, Pauline H.	Michigan Technological Univ.	1998	Female	Assoc.	N/A
Interpreting the Freedom of Information Act in the Age of Electronic Government	Morrisey, David H.	Indiana Univ.	1994	Male	General	N/A

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The Public Face of Modernism: Journals, Audiences, and Reception in London and Chicago, 1908-1920	Morrisson, Mark Stewart	Univ. of Chicago	1996	Male	Books & Reading	1908-1920
The History of Magnetic Recording in the United States, 1888-1978	Morton, David Lindsey Jr.	Georgia Institute of Technology	1995	Male	General	1888-1978
A Tapestry of Change: Printing Technology and Publishing in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries	Moses, Richard P.	Temple Univ.	1998	Male	Publishing	19th/20th Century
Benjamin Vaughan (1751-1835): The Life of an Anglo-American Intellectual	Murray, Craig Compton	Columbia Univ.	1990	Male	Biography	1751-1835
Public Library Legislation in Israel: A Study in Public Policy Process	Nebenzahl, Ora	Columbia Univ.	1996	Female	Public	N/A
The Public Library and Late Humanist Scholarship in Early Modern Europe: Antiquarianism and Encyclopaedism	Nelles, Paul Neave	Johns Hopkins Univ.	1995	Male	Public	N/A
H.C.L. Anderson, Prinicipal Librarian at the Public Library of New South Wales, 1893-1906: His Achievements and Significance	Nelson, Jack Richard	N/A	1991	Male	Biography	1893-1906
Seven Library Women Whose Humane Presence Enlightened Society in the Harlem Renaissance Iconoclastic Ethos	Nelson, Marilyn	SUNY at Buffalo	1996	Female	Biography	N/A
Not Built by Jack; But by You and Me: The Schoolcraft Ladies' Library Association, 1879-1920 A Study Women's Reading Culture in Rural Southwestern Michigan	Nowick, Carole Elizabeth	Indiana Univ.	1998	Female	Assoc.	1879-1920
Education for Women in the United States: The State Normal School Experience, 1897-1920	Ogren, Christine Ann	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1996	Female	General	1897-1920
Henrik Hondius (Duffel 1573-The Hague 1650) and the Business of Prints	Orenstein, Nadine Monica	New York Univ.	1992	Female	Biography	1573-1650
The Characteristics and Trends of the Literature of Map Librarianship, 1853-1991	Oser, Anita Katharina	Florida State Univ.	1994	Female	Special	1853-1991
The Library of Congress and the Transformation of Literary Culture in America, 1782-1861	Ostrowski, Carl Michael	Univ. of South Carolina	1997	Male	General	1782-1861
Research, Transfer, and Information Flow in Former Soviet Bloc Nations: The Case of Hungary	Peck, Shirley Smith	Univ. of Maryland	1991	Female	General	N/A
Art for Industry's Sake: Halftone Technology, Mass Photography and the Social Transformation of American Print Culture	Phillips, David Clayton	Yale Univ.	1996	Male	Publishing	N/A

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Reading to Consume : Fashionable Receptions of Literature in Germany, 1774-1816	Purdy, Daniel Leonhard	Cornell Univ.	1992	Male	Books & Reading	1774-1816
Guardians of Their Own Liberty: A Contextual History of Print Culture in Virginia Society, 1750 to 1820	Rawson, David Andrew	College of Wm & Mary	1998	Male	Publishing	1750-1820
The Origins of American Progressivism: New York's Social Science Community, 1880-1917	Recchuiti, John Louis	Columbia Univ.	1992	Male	General	1880-1917
Gutenberg in Shanghai: Mechanized Printing, Modern Publishing, and Their Effects on the City, 1876-1937	Reed, Christopher Alexander	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1996	Male	Publishing	1876-1937
The Creation of an American Book Trade: Philadelphia Publishing in the New Republic, 1790-1830	Remer, Rosalind	UCLA	1991	Female	Publishing	1790-1830
The Accreditation of Library and Information Science Education: A Content Analysis of COA Recommendations, 1973-1985	Rice, Patricia Ohl	SUNY at Buffalo	1986	Female	LIS Education	1973-1985
Marketing the Word: Publishing Entrepreneurs in Meiji Japan, 1870-1912	Richter, Giles Martial	Columbia Univ.	1999	Male	Publishing	1870-1912
The Sub-Textual Religion: Quakers, the Book,and Public Education in Philadelphia, 1682-1800	Rosenberg, Nancy F.	Univ. of Michigan	1991	Female	Books & Reading	1682-1800
Jesuit Printing in Bourbon Mexico City: The Press of the Colegio de San Ildefonso, 1748-1767	Whittaker, Martha Ellen	Univ. of CA Berkeley	1998	Female	Publishing	1748-1767
Mexico Sin Vicios: Conservatives, Comic Books, Censorship and the Mexican State, 1934-1976	Rubenstein, Anne G.	Rutgers Univ.	1994	Female	Books & Reading	1934-1976
Intellectual Freedom and Social Responsibility: An Ethos of American Librarianship, 1967-1973	Samek, Antonia	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1998	Female	General	1967-1973
Going Public: Authorship and its Production in Antebellum America	Scherman, Timothy Harris	Duke Univ.	1992	Male	Publishing	N/A
Holy Lives and Happy Deaths: Popular Religious Reading in the Early Republic	Schultz, Cathleen McDonnell	New York Univ.	1996	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
These Notions I Imbibed from Writers: The Reading Life of Mary Ann Wodrow Archibald, 1762-1841	Scott, Alison M.	Boston Univ.	1995	Female	Special	1762-1841
The Career of Rebecca Browning Rankin, the Municipal Reference Librarian of the City of New York, 1920-1952	Seaver, Barry William	Univ. of NC Chapel Hill	1997	Male	Biography	1920-1952
The Library Association of the City Colleges of New York: 1939-1965	Segal, Judith	Columbia Univ.	1991	Female	Assoc.	1939-1965
Friars, Nahuas, and Books: Language and Expression in Colonial Nahuatl Publications	Sell, Barry David	Univ. of CA Los Angeles	1993	Male	Books & Reading	N/A

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Philosophy in the Comptoir: The Berlin Bookseller-Publisher Friedrich Nicolai, 1733-1811	Selwyn, Pamela Eve	Princeton Univ.	1992	Female	Biography	1733-1811
Citizens and Strangers: The American Museum before Barnum	Semonin, Paul	Univ. of Oregon	1994	Male	Special	N/A
A Mad World, My Masters! Book Collecting in America, 1890-1930	Shaddy, Robert Alan	Univ. of Missouri Columbia	1990	Male	Books & Reading	1890-1930
A Monument to Pope Pius II: Pintorichio and Raphael in the Piccolomini Library in Siena, 1494-1508	Shepherd, Gyde Vanier Gilbert	Harvard Univ.	N/A	N/A	Special	1494-1508
The State Archive of Athens in the Fourth Century B.C.	Sickinger, James Peter	Brown Univ.	1992	Male	Special	4th Century B.C.
The Rohan Societe Anonyme: A Study in Collective Creativity	Simons, Rachel Cropsey	Univ. of Maryland	1994	Female	General	N/A
Glasnost in Soviet Librarianship: LVIV, A Case Study	Sochocky, Christine M.	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1994	Female	Special	N/A
Church Politics, Periodicals, and Modern Theology: German Cultural Protestant Zeitschriften and Their Constituencies, 1890-1918	Spencer, Heath A.	Univ. of Kentucky	1997	Male	Books & Reading	1890-1918
Tomorrow's Women and Yesterday's Men: Junior Novels and Social Change, 1946-1964	Stephanides, Adam Louis	Univ. of Illinois Urbana Champaign	1999	Male	Books & Reading	1946-1964
Printers, Publishers, and Booksellers in Counter-Reformation Milan: A Documentary Study	Stevens, Kevin Mark	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1992	Male	Publishing	N/A
Windows into Antebellum Charleston: Caroline Gilman and the Southern Rose Magazine	Stiles, Cindy Ann	Univ. of South Carolina	1994	Female	Biography	N/A
First Among Equals: Caroline M. Hewins and Anne C. Moore. Foundations of Library Work with Children	Sybille, Anna	Univ. of Maryland	1990	Female	Biography	N/A
The Poliphilo and other Aldines Reconsidered in the Context of the Production of Decorated Books in Venice	Szepe, Helena Katalin	Cornell Univ.	1992	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
The Development of Addis Ababa University Library in the Pre-Revolutionary Ethiopia, 1950-1974: A Historical Study	Tadesse, Taye	Univ. of Pittsburgh	1988	Male	Academic	1950-1974
The Author in Public: Literary Scandals, Legal Regulation, and National Identity in Eighteenth-Century Britain	Temple, Kathryn Doris	Univ. of Virginia	1994	Female	Books & Reading	18th Century
Reading Libraries: An Interpretive Study of Discursive Practices in Library Architecture and the Interactional Construction of Personal Identity	Thomas, Nancy Pickering	State Univ. of NJ New Brunswick	1996	Female	General	N/A

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Oley Speaks and the Oley Speaks Music Library Archive: A Legacy of the Twentieth Century American Art Song	Tingler, Stephanie Kay	Ohio State Univ.	1993	Female	Special	N/A
A Recommended Methodology for Determining the Disparity between Women's Salary Levels and Those of Men in the Librarian Professorate in an Academic Library Setting	Titus, Elizabeth A.	Northern Illinois Univ.	1998	Female	Academic	N/A
Reading Matters: Book Men, Serious Readers, and the Rise of Mass Culture, 1930-1965	Travis, Patricia Ann	Yale Univ.	1999	Female	Books & Reading	1930-1965
Transformation and Dessemination of Western Knowledge and Values: The Shaping of Library Services in Early Twentieth Century China	Tu, Kuang-Pei	Univ. of CA Los Angeles	1996	N/A	Special	20th Century
Marketing Modern Literature Between the Wars	Turner, Catherine Cornelia	Univ. of Texas at Austin	1997	Female	Books & Reading	N/A
Editorial and Design Principles in the Rise of English World Atlases, 1606-1729	Varanka, Dalia	Univ. of Wisconsin Madison	1994	Female	Books & Reading	1606-1729
An Eighteenth Century Library Census: Adalbert Blumentschein's 'Beschreibung Verschiedener Bibliotheken in Europa'	Walker, Thomas D.	Univ. of Illinois Urbana Champaign	1992	Male	General	18th Century
Defending Their Liberties: Women's Organizations during the McCarthy Era	Walls, Patricia Carol	Univ. of Maryland	1994	Female	General	N/A
Trends in Gospel Music Publishing: 1940 to 1960	Whaley, Vernon M.	Univ. of Oklahoma	1992	Male	Publishing	1940-1960
Austro-German Printed Sources of Instrumental Ensemble Music, 1630 to 1700	Whitehead, Paul Alister	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1996	Male	Books & Reading	1630-1700
Archives and Administration in the Royal Palace of Ugarit	Whitt, William David	Duke Univ.	1993	Male	Special	N/A
The Development of International Women's Information and Documentation Centers: A Study of Selected Cases	Zoe, Lucinda Rhea	Columbia Univ.	1999	Female	Special	N/A

APPENDIX C.
Arthur Young Citations
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Dissertation Title	Author	Institution	Date	Gender of Author	Subject Scope	Period Covered
Brown University and Its Library: A Study of the Beginnings of an Academic Library	Desjarlais-Leuth, Christine	Univ. of Illinois	1985	Female	Academic	N/A
From Documentation to Information Science: The Origins and Early Development of the American Documentation Institute-American Society for Information Science	Farkas-Conn Irene S.	Univ. of Chicago	1984	Female	General	N/A
Ideas and Ideology: The Freedom to Read in American Public Libraries, 1876-1939	Geller, Evelyn, G.	Columbia Univ.	1984	Female	Public	1876-1939
Bibliographical Approach to the History of Idea Development in Bibliometrics	Hertzel, Dorothy H.	CWRU	1985	Female	General	N/A
Development of Reference Services in the American Liberal Arts College, 1876-1976	Miller, Richard E.	Univ. of Minnesota	1984	Male	Academic	1876-1976
A Study of Selected Factors Affecting Growth Rates in American Law School Libraries, 1932-1976	Mullins, James L.	Indiana Univ.	1984	Male	Academic	1932-1976
The Yale University Library, 1865-1931	O'Connor, Thomas F.	Columbia Univ.	1984	Male	Academic	1865-1931
The History of the Public Library Movement in Minnesota from 1849 to 1916	Ostendorf, Paul J.	Univ. of Minnesota	1984	Male	Public	1849-1916
Scientific Rare Book Collections in Academic and Research Libraries in Twentieth Century America	Overmier, Judith A.	Univ. of Minnesota	1985	Female	Academic	20th Century
The Carnegie Corporation and the Development of American College Libraries, 1928-1941	Radford, Neil A.	Univ. of Chicago	1984	Male	Academic	1928-1941
A Comparitive Analysis of Nineteenth-Century Academic and Literary Society Library Collections in the Midwest	Waldo, Michael J.	Indiana Univ.	1985	Male	Academic	19th Century

APPENDIX D.

SPSS HISTORICAL METHOD DATA AND RESULTS

Frequencies

Statistics

		Gender of Author	Institution	Date of Dissertation	Subject Scope of Paper	Type of History
N	Valid	259	259	259	259	259
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

Gender of Author

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	154	59.5	59.5	59.5
	Male	99	38.2	38.2	97.7
	Unknown	6	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

Institution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Univ of Alabama	3	1.2	1.2	1.2
	American Univ	1	.4	.4	1.5
	Univ of Arizona	1	.4	.4	1.9
	Ball State	1	.4	.4	2.3
	Boston Univ	3	1.2	1.2	3.5
	Brown Univ	1	.4	.4	3.9
	Univ of Chicago	6	2.3	2.3	6.2
	Columbia Univ	20	7.7	7.7	13.9
	Cornell Univ	4	1.5	1.5	15.4
	Carnegie Mellon Univ	1	.4	.4	15.8
	College of Wm & Mary	2	.8	.8	16.6
	Case Western Reserve Univ	3	1.2	1.2	17.8
	Univ of Delaware	2	.8	.8	18.5
	Drexel Univ	1	.4	.4	18.9
	Duke Univ	3	1.2	1.2	20.1
	Florida State Univ	6	2.3	2.3	22.4
	Georgia Institute of Technology	1	.4	.4	22.8
	George Wash Univ	1	.4	.4	23.2
	Harvard Univ	4	1.5	1.5	24.7
	Univ of Houston	1	.4	.4	25.1
	Indiana Univ	13	5.0	5.0	30.1
	Univ of Iowa	3	1.2	1.2	31.3
	Johns Hopkins	4	1.5	1.5	32.8
	Univ of Kansas	1	.4	.4	33.2
	Univ of Kentucky	2	.8	.8	34.0
	Lehigh Univ	1	.4	.4	34.4
	Univ of Maryland	7	2.7	2.7	37.1
	Memphis State	1	.4	.4	37.5
	Univ of Michigan	6	2.3	2.3	39.8
	Univ of Minnesota	6	2.3	2.3	42.1
	Michigan State Univ	1	.4	.4	42.5

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Institution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MIT	1	.4	.4	42.9
	Michigan Technological Univ	1	.4	.4	43.2
	Northern Illinois Univ	1	.4	.4	43.6
	Univ of New Mexico	1	.4	.4	44.0
	Not Applicable	4	1.5	1.5	45.6
	New York Univ	6	2.3	2.3	47.9
	Ohio State Univ	1	.4	.4	48.3
	Univ of Oklahoma	1	.4	.4	48.6
	Univ of Oregon	1	.4	.4	49.0
	Portland State Univ	1	.4	.4	49.4
	Princeton Univ	4	1.5	1.5	51.0
	Rutgers Univ	6	2.3	2.3	53.3
	Southern Illinois Univ Carbondale	3	1.2	1.2	54.4
	Stanford Univ	4	1.5	1.5	56.0
	St Louis Univ	2	.8	.8	56.8
	Seton Hall	1	.4	.4	57.1
	SUNY Albany	1	.4	.4	57.5
	SUNY Binghamton	1	.4	.4	57.9
	SUNY Buffalo	6	2.3	2.3	60.2
	SU NJ New Brunswick	2	.8	.8	61.0
	Syracuse Univ	2	.8	.8	61.8
	Temple Univ	1	.4	.4	62.2
	Texas Woman's Univ	9	3.5	3.5	65.6
	UCA Berekely	8	3.1	3.1	68.7
	UCA Davis	1	.4	.4	69.1
	UCA Los Angeles	6	2.3	2.3	71.4
	UCA Riverside	1	.4	.4	71.8
	UCA San Diego	3	1.2	1.2	73.0
	Univ of Illinois	1	.4	.4	73.4
	Univ Illinois Urbana Champaign	6	2.3	2.3	75.7
	Univ of Missouri Columbia	2	.8	.8	76.4
	UNC Chapel Hill	7	2.7	2.7	79.2
	UNC Greensboro	1	.4	.4	79.5
	Univ of Georgia	2	.8	.8	80.3
	Univ of Nebraska Lincoln	1	.4	.4	80.7
	Univ of South Carolina	4	1.5	1.5	82.2
	Univ of South Dakota	1	.4	.4	82.6
	Univ of N Texas	1	.4	.4	83.0
	Univ of Pennsylvania	4	1.5	1.5	84.6
	Univ of Pittsburgh	11	4.2	4.2	88.8
	Univ of Texas Austin	4	1.5	1.5	90.3
	Univ of Wisconsin Madison	12	4.6	4.6	95.0
	Virginia Commonwealth	1	.4	.4	95.4
	Univ of Virginia	2	.8	.8	96.1
	Virginia Polytech Univ	1	.4	.4	96.5
	Univ of Washington	6	2.3	2.3	98.8
	Yale Univ	3	1.2	1.2	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

Date of Dissertation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unknown	1	.4	.4	.4
	1984	9	3.5	3.5	3.9
	1985	8	3.1	3.1	6.9
	1986	12	4.6	4.6	11.6
	1987	10	3.9	3.9	15.4
	1988	8	3.1	3.1	18.5
	1989	10	3.9	3.9	22.4
	1990	11	4.2	4.2	26.6
	1991	18	6.9	6.9	33.6
	1992	29	11.2	11.2	44.8
	1993	22	8.5	8.5	53.3
	1994	30	11.6	11.6	64.9
	1995	14	5.4	5.4	70.3
	1996	38	14.7	14.7	84.9
	1997	17	6.6	6.6	91.5
	1998	17	6.6	6.6	98.1
	1999	5	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

Subject Scope of Paper

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Academic	27	10.4	10.4	10.4
	Associations	8	3.1	3.1	13.5
	Biography	30	11.6	11.6	25.1
	Books & Reading	48	18.5	18.5	43.6
	General	48	18.5	18.5	62.2
	LIS Education	9	3.5	3.5	65.6
	Publishing	35	13.5	13.5	79.2
	Public	26	10.0	10.0	89.2
	School	3	1.2	1.2	90.3
	Special	25	9.7	9.7	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

Type of History

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Big History	111	42.9	42.9	42.9
	Little History	148	57.1	57.1	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

Frequencies

Statistics

Coverage Time Period

N	Valid	259
	Missing	0

Coverage Time Period

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1000-1600	9	3.5	3.5	3.5
	1000-1750	4	1.5	1.5	5.0
	1601-1750	8	3.1	3.1	8.1
	1601-1899	13	5.0	5.0	13.1
	1751-1899	10	3.9	3.9	17.0
	1751-1950	28	10.8	10.8	27.8
	1751-1999	37	14.3	14.3	42.1
	1900-1950	10	3.9	3.9	45.9
	1900-1999	17	6.6	6.6	52.5
	1951-1999	27	10.4	10.4	62.9
	Unknown	96	37.1	37.1	100.0
	Total	259	100.0	100.0	

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